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for Congress and later was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated on both occasions. In religion he was a staunch Presbyterian and took an active part in the affairs of his church. He made handsome gifts to educational institutions and founded the great theological seminary in Chicago which now bears his name.

McCormick was one of the master-builders of the United States, and the story of his remarkable career as told in the volume before us deserves to be widely read. Mr. Casson's style is brisk, pointed, and vigorous, abounding in striking comparisons and contrasts, always interesting, and sometimes brilliant. On page 36 he refers to General Butler's raid through the valley of Virginia, evidently meaning General Hunter's.

JOHN H. LATANE.

LE NOUVEAU CYNÉE—THE NEW CYNEAS OF ÉMERIC CRUCÉ. Edited with an Introduction and Translated into English from the Original French Text of 1623, by Thomas Willing Balch. Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott. 1909.

This work, printed in the early part of the seventeenth century and now republished in sumptuous form, is a noteworthy expression of the widening interest in international arbitration and world peace. In its liberal views regarding international peace, religious toleration, and a universal union of the nations of the world, it must have been a remarkable, altogether unique, production in its day, and far in advance of its time. One of the most important points in the book,—a point which alone might have justified Mr. Balch in reprinting the text and translating it,—is Crucé's proposal for an International Court of Arbitration at Venice. In not a few practical details his plan anticipates the present Hague International Court. Though ridiculed by the Dutch Professor Gronovius, the volume probably had its influence on another Dutch writer, Hugo Grotius, who wrote two years later, 1625, on the same subject of international arbitration, and it doubtless attracted the attention of the Frenchman Sully; as it certainly did that of Leibniz, the German philosopher. As only three copies of the original

French edition are known to be in existence, Mr. Balch has performed a real service in reprinting a book of such historic interest and value.

The name Cynée is taken from Cineas in Plutarch's life of Pyrrhus. According to the famous dialogue between Cineas and King Pyrrhus as reported by Plutarch, Cineas asks the King what he proposes to do when he shall have conquered all the world. To this Pyrrhus replies: "We will take our ease and drink and be merry." "What hinders us," returns Cineas, "from drinking and taking our ease now, when we have already those things in our hands, at which we propose to arrive through seas of blood?" thus advising the King against war and for peace.

Even the correct name of the author, it seems, was not known till brought to light by Ernest Nys in 1890. Crucé, it appears, was a Parisian monk of sound sense and of considerable literary attainments, who was born in 1590 and died in 1648.

With few exceptions, the editorial work has been done with care and accuracy. Only two misprints have been noted: *Crecé* for *Crucé*, on p. xviii, and the altogether unjustifiable form *jurist* (for *juris*)—*consult*, which occurs twice, pp. xxiv and xxvi, though the correct form is given on p. iii.

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A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By W. M. Patterson, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. 1909.

The point of view from which is written this able history of the English Church, wherein are traced lucidly, in a style that, while far less picturesque than that of Mr. Wakeman, is distinctly more terse and epigrammatic, its vicissitudes, from the third century to the close of the Victorian era, is that of the modern historian. That is to say, it is not written, as too many similar works of a former generation were, "with a purpose." The documents, or the results reached from an examination of the documents, are allowed to speak for themselves, and hence the reader does not continually find the author's conclusions